Amnaementa.

ABBEY'S THEATRE 8-Nos Intimes ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-in Old Kentucky AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Voyage of Su AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES, 210
West 57th-st.—Exhibition. HIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-A Country Sport, HROADWAY THEATRE-8-Robin Hood. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Living Christ.

CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotine.

DALYS THEATRE 2-8:15-Shore Acres
EDEN MUSEE 2:30-S-World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8:15-Sowing the Wind.
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2-8-A Woman

GARDEN THEATRE-\$:15-The Professor's Love Story.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 p. m. to 11 p. m.-Ex hibition.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—The Road to Ruin.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2.8—Old Lavender.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE—12 to 10:30—Vaudeville.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—Hoyt's A

KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Sandow.
LYCKUM THEATRE—8:18—Our Country Cousins.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—From 2 to 11 p. m.—
Biercle Exhibition. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-The Last Words. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL-3-

NEW METROFOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-America-8-L'Amico Frita NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Vaudeville. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1492 STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:80-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE S:15 Africa.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE S-Vaudeville.

TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave. -2:30-8:15leck's Trained Animals.

MIN STREET THEATRE-2-8-Darkest Russia

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.Col.
Bankers and Brokers 14 Board and Rooms 5 Business Chances 5 Copartnership Notice 14 Dividend Notices 14 Domestic Situations Wanted 5 C-1	Financial Meetings 14 For Sale 5 Help Wanted 5 Horses and Carriages 5 Marriages & Deatus 7 Miscellaneous 10 Miscellaneous 15 Ocean Steamers 14 Railroads 9 Heal Estate 9 Savings Banks 14 Special Notices 7 To Whom Concern 14

Business Notices.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1894.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Further details of the great loss of | wishes. life incurred in suppressing the Sicilian disturb-Peixoto, of Brazil, had resigned was generally liscredited. === Points of the reply of the Hawaiian Provisional Government to Minister Willis's demand for restoration of the ex-Queen are given. === The funeral of Mrs. W. W. Story took place in Rome. ==== Precautions are to be taken by the Parls police to guard the jurors in the trial of Vaillant from Anarchist

Congress.-Both houses in session. == ate: It was decided to take up the bill for the repeal of the Federal Election law as "unfinished dness" on Monday. ==== House: Chairman Wilson finished his speech and Mr. Burrows de livered a powerful argument in reply; several other members also spoke.

Domestic-Speaker Malby and Senator Saxton announced the Legislative committees; Senator O'Connor introduced bills providing for equal representation of both parties on election boards; Senator Lexow introduced a bill replacing the present Board of Police Commissioners of New-City by a non-partisan board. === The New Jersey Democratic Senators hastily organized, and President Adrain refused to accept the credentials of the Republican Senators-elect, who had been sworn in; the Republicans retired to a Senate committee-room and organized the Senate: Governor Werts sent his message to the Democratic body. === The damage by fire at World's Fair is estimated at \$800,000 on buildings and \$200,000 on exhibits. === Strong circumstantial evidence against Coughlin was given in his trial in Chicago for the murder of Dr. Cronin. === The Kentucky Legislature reelected William Lindsay to the United States

City and Suburban.-Twenty-six Italian famlies were fed by The Tribune Coal and Food Fund. === The Bar Association condemned the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the nomination of Mr. Hornblower; Mr. Peckham was re-elected president. = Mayor Gilrey sent his annual message to the Board of Aldermen. = John Y. McKane and his associates declined to plead in Brooklyn and their counsel moved to quash the indictments against them. Father Corrigan died at his home in Hoboken. ==== Rousing Republican meetings were held in the XIVth and XVth Congress Districts. Stocks extremely dull and, after early dvances, closed weak with irregular changes; money on call was nominal at about 1 per cent

The Weather-Forecast for to-day: Rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 28; average, 30%.

District-Attorney Fellows took one step toward correcting a bad blunder when he refused to allow Pentecost to hold office under him after the appointment had been made. He ok another yesterday in naming John D. Lindsay for the vacancy. Mr. Lindsay has grown up in the District-Attorney's office, having been employed there nearly twelve years. He is familiar with the work of the office in all its branches. His promotion has been fairly earned. We do not often see Civil Service principles so well exemplified in an appointment made in this city.

The reputable citizens of Richmond County ere righteously indignant at the prospect that the men responsible for the gross election freuds practised there in November may go bill which will authorize a representative of the Attorney-General of the State to perform the which District-Attorney Fitzgerald studineglects. The Election Day performances Staten Island were as lawless and indecent as those for which McKane was responsible in mysteries: not least of which was the one that | boasting. Its people must send Tammany pack. how greatly that act has benefited the country | vance or benefit a majority that did not receil

Gravesend, and the perpetrators of them equally deserve punishment. This bill should be promptly passed, and the machinery of justice set in operation against these rascals.

The Democratic attempt to steal the New-Jersey Senate, foreshadowed on Monday, was carried out yesterday. In some respects it was bolder and more shameless than the theft of the Senate in this State two years ago, for it was done with less deliberation and by means of sheer brute force. The Republican Senators refused to recognize the action of their opponents and organized by themselves, so that there are now two Senatorial bodies in Trenton. Governor Werts looks on the Democratic body as the lawful Senate. It is powerless to enact legislation, since the Republican Assembly will co-operate only with the Republican Senate. The result is a deadlock, which will last until the courts intervene and pass upon the validity of Senator Bradley's title. The will of the people has been flagrantly disregarded. The Democrats of New-Jersey never entered on a · more defenceless or more outrageously partisan policy.

THE TRUTH IS OUT.

On December 24 the Corwin sailed from Hono lulu with secret dispatches for our Government, and on Friday last she arrived off San Francisco. Notwithstanding all the stringent precautions taken under official orders to prevent the people of the United States from learning what news she brought, the press secured and published certain statements which were not only deemed incredible at first, but flatly contradicted at Washington at the desire of the Administration, if not on its explicit authority. In behalf of the State Department every effort was made throughout Saturday, Sunday and Monday to create and disseminate the belief that the Corwin brought no important intelligence. On Tuesday morning a steamer from Honolulu which was not under orders to dodge reporters having arrived the day before at Victoria, British Columbia, the country learned all the facts which the Administration had been endeavoring to conceal by false pretences, and learned also that those who contradicted the original reports either lied or had been lied to. It is a fact that Minister Willis, " in the name and by the authority of the United States," demanded that the Provisional Government should abdicate and that his demand was unconditionally refused. All the incidents which preceded, accompanied and immediately followed that interchange of sentiments and purposes are fully known. All that the Administration has been able to keep in its exclusive possession, by trickery, evasion and what looks like downright falsehood, is the text of President Dole's refusal to accede to President Cleveland's impudent summons to stand out of the way of a repudiated monarch. No doubt that document is extremely interesting reading. It will arrive by mail in a few days.

The President is a consistent mystery-man, but at this date it seems scarcely possible that he can find much to enjoy in the consequences of his steady refusal to acquaint the people of the United States with the plans which he has been endeavoring to execute in their name and the processes which have resulted in ignominious failure. How persistent he has been in this policy is strikingly shown by a comparison of facts and dates appertaining to Mr. Willis's latest performances in Honolulu. On the night of December 4 the Corwin sailed from San Francisco with dispatches for Mr. Willis containing this instruction under date of Decem-"Should the Queen ask whether, if she accedes to conditions, active steps will be taken by the United States to effect her restoration, or to maintain her authority thereafter, you will say that the President cannot use force without the authority of Congress." That dispatch reached Mr. Willis on December 14, and whatever he may have imagined prior to that date, thereafter he knew that he could not use American marines to carry out his master's

But it will be observed that he was not in-A report that President structed to make any such confession to President Dole, nor did he in fact give the Pro visional Government the slightest intimation of his inability to back up his preposterous demands during the week of agitation and solicitude which followed the arrival of the Corwin. He was urged not only by President Dole but by the representatives of foreign Powers to allay apprehension, but he kept silent. Not even the United States Admiral knew his purposes. The ex-Queen was his only confidante. It was constantly expected that the American marines would be landed, and he fostered that expectation. In accordance with explicit or accurately inferred orders from Washington he was holding over the Provisional Government of Hawaii and the residents of Honolulu a menace which he could not execute, in the hope of extorting by fear the obedience which he could not compel by force. And during every moment of the time between December 14 and December 22 the strongest incitement to turbulence and bloodshed was the attitude of the American Minister. On the latter date the Alameda arrived with Mr. Thurston on board, the feeling of the American people and of Congress was made known, and tranquillity was in a measure restored. Even after the Corwin had departed with an account of Mr. Willis's demand and its rejection, he evaded President Dole's request for some peaceful assurance, until at last Mr. Dole had the satisfaction of reminding him that, having just learned of Mr. Cleveland's request that Congress would take the affair off his hands, he felt no further disquietude.

Such in brief are the facts and circumstances of Mr. Willis's forlorn and humiliating failure to carry out Mr. Cleveland's outrageous project. The Provisional Government which has ruled the Hawaiian Islands wisely and honorably for a year still exercises complete authority and controls their destiny. The American people must derive from a knowledge of all that has occurred there increased admiration and respect for the enlightened and patriotic men who have done their whole duty without fear or hesitation. They reserve their indignation and contempt for an American President whose fantastic designs have been made doubly odious by the means which he has employed to execute them.

"MYSTERY ON."

In the matter of mysteries the only thing in the entire realm of Nature that approaches the Cleveland policy is the New-York and New-England Railroad. For the last ten years the stock of that remarkable corporation has bobbed up and down at short intervals with wide and rapid fluctuations that bewildered the boldest broker and made the short-waisted speculator's head swim. It was all on account of "mystery." One day it sold up with "mystery on," and the next it sold off with that mystery unexplained but another one "on." So for ten years or more it flopped up and down from nearly nothing to almost par, until the other day it slumped once more into a receivership. Some people, no doubt, have made money out

of it; many more have lost. Mr. Cleveland seems to have taken the New-York and New-England for a model. Ever since he began his Administration speculators in his stock have been dealing in it "mystery on." Sometimes the mystery has sent it up for a moment and sometimes knocked it off several points, but there has never been an hour when the President has not had one or more of the profoundest mysteries on hand. Indeed, the Presidential campaign began with

enveloped the famous Victoria Hotel dinner, when a mysterious compact was entered into which has never been disclosed. The first mystery after the inauguration covered the President's intentions regarding an extra session. The whole market and all the business of the country went off while that mystery was on, and when the President did finally disclose his purpose there was no improvement in the situation. The financial policy of the Treasury De partment was another mystery under the veil of which experiments were attempted that only damaged the public credit. A small mystery was set on foot in the New-York Custom House by the appointment of the Fairchild Commission to search for something at a cost of about \$100,000. What they were looking for and what they found remain mysteries. The appointment of Gresham was something of a mystery. Indeed, there was more or less mystery about most of the appointments, unless it was that of Mr. Van Alen, about which, unfortunately for Mr. Cleveland, there was none what-

In the Hawaiian business it is hardly neces sary to say the President has been steadily piling up mystery on mystery from the first step, when the mysterious Blount slipped away to Honolulu on his mysterious errand loaded with mysterious dispatches. From the beginning of it a force of cryptographers has been kept busy in the State and Navy departments putting into cipher and deciphering orders and instructions, reports and replies with which the revenue marine and the Navy have been kept hurrying back and forth between San Francisco and Honolulu, while Secretary Gresham has evaded, prevaricated and equivocated with his finger on his lips, and Thurber, the Michigan Buffer, has stood at the President's door saying to all comers: "S-h-h! there's a hen on." And now the cutter Corwin is secreted somewhere in San Francisco Bay with her officers and crew quarantined because she is covered with mysteries from truck to keelson, and it is of transcendent importance that none of them get ashore. Meantime the movement in Cleveland stock "mystery on" has been all the time downward. It is following close on the track of New-York and New-England.

Well, it is the logic of the situation. Nothing could be more natural and proper than that an Administration which inaugurated an era of receiverships should itself pass into the hands of a receiver. It seems inevitable. It is not paying operating expenses, and is financed by men who have nothing to recommend except a polley that increases the deficit.

MAYOR GILROY'S MESSIGE.

Mayor Gilroy in his annual message surveys the condition of the municipal departments with a complacency which public-spirited citizens cannot approve. The Mayor's opinions as to the administration of the various branches of the municipal government are much more optimistic and enthusiastic than those of unprejudiced and careful students of the true condition of affairs. The blight of Tammany is over every part of the metropolis. Its injurious influence extends through almost every office and almost every division of the local government. Dr. Parkhurst has recently proved that the Police Department contains officers who are dishonest and corrupt, and that the powers of these officers have been misused in many cases for the protection of the vicious and disorderly classes. The influence of Tammany Hall in the District-Attorney's office and the Grand Jury room has been so potent that no penalty has yet been meted out to certain police officers who undoubtedly deserve severe punishment. Extortion and blackmail upon corporations, upon shopkeepers, upon the holders of licenses and privileges have been practised to a grievous extent by the agents of Tammany and by men whose names are on the city payrolls. The Park Department has some excellent mer

in it, but its management is by no means faultless. The Department of Public Works and the Department of Docks are both under suspicion of improper tenderness toward certain avored Tammany contractors. If an unsparing investigation is ever made of the operations of Tammany Hall in the northern part of the city and beyond the city line in connection with the water supply and other matters, grave abuses and frauds are certain to be disclosed. The Department of Charities and Correction is overrun with ward heelers of the lowest type; and the holders of subordinate places and the attendants in our public hospitals and other public institutions are as a rule ignorant, inefficient and incompetent. The Controller's office was well managed under Mr. Myers, but it is not at all certain that it will be well conducted under his Tammany successor. The street paving has been badly done in many places, and the inspectors of the Public Works Department have often failed in requiring contractors who tear up the streets to replace the paving in a suitable condition. The Mayor finds much to praise in the Department of Street Cleaning; but the city has paid a grotesquely extravagant price for the horses which are used in that department and for much of the material which has been purchased for it. The Street Cleaning Commissioner has taken up public attention in an unpleasant way on several occasions recently. Complaints are rife that the Department of Buildings is not decently managed, while it is easy to see that the other Tammany departments and bureaus, including the District-Attorney's office, are carried on wastefully, with an excessive number of assistants and with an extremely high scale of salaries. Altogether there is little to gratify a conscientious citizen when he studies the methods practised by the Tammany office-holders of this town.

It is true that the city credit is high, and the Mayor's recommendation that the city bonds shall be refunded at a rate of interest not above 3 per cent, when it is possible to refund them, is to be commended. But New-York is a frightfully expensive city to live in. Rents for homes are exorbitantly high, and it is altogether too much a city of the very rich and of the very poor. Men of moderate incomes are driven to New-Jersey, Long Island, and to other places outside of the metropolis, because they cannot afford to have their homes here. The Mayor is exultant because the tax rate is low, but the total valuation of real and personal property in this city as compared with other cities is wofully high. The valuation for 1893 was \$1,933,518,528. Compare that with Chicago, whose total valuation is less than \$244,000,000! What a prodigious contrast there is between those figures! Until a satisfactory system of rapid transit is secured and it is made possible for men of small salaries to live in comfort on Manhattan Island New-York must be looked upon as far behind the other great cities of the world in caring for its people. Even if the tax rate is low, with the valuations imposed here the amount of taxation on real estate is oppressively heavy, and the result, in the absence of a proper system of rapid transit, is that the burden of living on Manhattan Island is wholly unreasonable.

Mayor Gilroy can hardly claim any credit for Tammany Hall in its relations to the rapid transit problem. He does not dwell on this subject at length. It evidently is anything but agreeable to him. The fact that Tammany has failed so completely to afford the people of New-York any relief in this most important matter is a serious arraignment of its administration of city affairs. With the many inconveniences and discomforts, the exactions and extortions, the burdens and oppressions for which the misrule of Tammany Hall is chiefly responsible, New-York has little reason for

ing if they desire that the chief city of America shall take its proper place among the great capitals of civilization.

HE COULDN'T STAND THE TEST. The Democratic Judiciary Committee of the Democratic Senate, in behalf of the National Democratic party, has served notice on all whom it may concern that no man who has condemned Judge Maynard of the Court of Appeals of New-York and ratified that condemna tion by his vote can hope to be raised to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States under this Administration. That is specifically what the adverse report on the Its nomination of Mr. Hornblower means, logical compass is that a Democrat who is hostile to a Democratic thief is not a Democrat. Let us look at the case somewhat closely.

Mr. Hornblower is a lawyer of eminent talents, sound learning, extensive practice at the bar, sober judgment, judicial temperament and unblemished character. His possession of these qualities was never called in question until a few political opponents undertook the congenial task of making an attack, which proved to be as feeble as it was malicious, upon his professional record. But it happened that when Maynard's criminal participation in the Democratic plot to steal the New-York Legislature two years ago was taken under consideration by the Bar Association of this city Mr. Hornblower was put on a special committee to investigate that act, and afterward joined in the report which told the plain truth about it. And o when President Cleveland chose Mr. Hornblower to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench and sent his name to the Senate at the extra session last fall, the nomination was held up until time should show whether the nominee would stand by his convictions or recant on or before Election Day. He gave no sign of repentance, and with the end of the extra session the nomination lapsed. His final chance occurred on November 7 and he threw it away. voting, as he had judged, against a criminal candidate for the Court of Appeals. That was reckoned a conclusive exposure of his own disqualifications for a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the light of such apostasy his aspirations appeared impertinent and offensive. At the beginning of the regular session the nomination was renewed, but the sinner was beyond the pale. Delay signified not uncertainty but added chastisement. Finally, the punishment and the warning being deemed sufficient, the committee through Mr. Hill, of New-York, reports that the nominee is not up to the Democratic standard. .

A superior man, no doubt, is Mr. Hornblower; a man possessed of eminent talents and special qualifications for the great office which has een vacant so long and so long has needed to be filled. The pretence of Democratic Senators to the contrary merely verifies the universal judgment. But alas! he proved himself capable in an emergency of disputing the validity of the seal with which a Democratic Convention attested the good and regular party standing of a Democratic thief. And so he had to be stopped on his way to the Supreme Bench by the Democratic guardians of that sacred tribunal, lest it should be contaminated by the presence of a traitor to the Democratic creed that the stamp of the Demo-

cratic machine warrants the goods it turns out. Thousands of persons who have been Democrats agree with Mr. Hornblower, but what is left of the party, as a party, announces through the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate that the essential test of a man's fitness to be a Justice of the Supreme Court is his preference for a thief on the Bench of the New-York Court of Appeals.

The burning of the magnificent water gate way to the Court of Honor at the World's Fair and the partial destruction of the Manufactures Building will hasten the removal of exhibits and the abandonment of the palatial structures which have excited the admiration of a continent. Serious as the losses to foreign exhibitors around the clock-tower may prove, and natural as the feeling of regret may be for the premature ruin of the stately Peristyle with its a policy of "international justice and high noble columns and original sculpture, the fire may be a timely reminder that the Columbian Exhibition has served its purpose, and that the dismantling and removal of the artistic structures ought not to be deferred. If the fire was caused, as is now supposed, by tramps who had taken refuge in the Casino, the impracticability of preserving the great structures of the Court of Honor has been demonstrated. It would be necessary to employ a large body of police, watchmen and firemen constantly on the grounds in order to prevent the recurrence of this catastrophe; and even with the exercise of unceasing vigilance the buildings would not be secure against wanton incendiary assault.

Few visitors left the Exhibition grounds last year without expressing an earnest hope that the wonderful group of artistic structures might be preserved at least for a few years for general educational effect upon American architecture. It was difficult even for experts to realize that the material used had been so perishable that nearly all those magnificent piles would crumble and fall to ruin by their own weight in a short period, if allowed to remain after the close of the Fair. Menaced alike by internal collapse, the tremendous windstorms of the lake regions and by the chances of fire, the palaces of the Court of Honor and all the adjacent buildings on and beyond the lagoons would inevitably be constantly exposed to destruction. The removal of the structures and the clearance of the grounds will be a costly undertaking; but the work cannot be deferred many months. The World's Fair has exerted already an educational influence, which has broadened and invigorated the art of American architects and refined and deepened the artistic instincts of the people. The magnificent structures may pass away, or fall into premature ruin like the lovely Peristyle, but American art and taste are essentially and permanently different from what they would have been if there had been no Columbian Exposition.

THE SPEECH OF MR. BURROWS.

To the future inquirer into the history of this time it will ever seem incomprehensible that a Democratic majority in Congress could be induced to favor the Wilson bill, in the face of objections and arguments such as Representative Burrows set forth in his speech yesterday. Debate must have ceased to possess any meaning or force, the historian will conclude, if a measure shown to be so hostile to public interests, so contrary to the principles of the party in power, so full of debasing sectionalism and disgraceful inconsistency, could yet command a majority of votes. Mr. Burrows first shows that the bill intends

not a mere adjustment or revision of rates, but a complete reversal of National policy. This reversal is proposed in spite of the fact that the protective act has accomplished the results promised, and even more than its friends hoped, and grander results for the country than any other tariff has ever attained; that it has stimulated and greatly developed industries, and at the same time has secured ample revenue, so that if the act of 1890 had been left undisturbed there would be no deficiency in the Treasury to-day. The great decline in the revenue of late, he shows, has been caused by the prostration of industries which the expectation of a radical change would certainly have produced. The facts which are arrayed to show

will not be met, nor can their meaning be disputed. Mr. Burrows rightly reasons, too, that the frightful depression of industries which has resulted already from the mere apprehension of a radical change of policy proves how dangerous such a change would be to the industries and business of the Nation.

Much space is given by Mr. Burrows to the proof that the framers of the Constitution, who themselves enacted the first protective tariff, did not believe such an act unconstitutional. But the declared principles of the party in power are at war with the bill it proposes, be cause, while destroying protection in a multitude of cases, it nevertheless retains many duties distinctly intended to be protective which are therefore unconstitutional if the Democratic principle is sound. Neither is the new tariff reform, so-called, in any sense a tariff for revenue. As Mr. Burrows shows, it would yield \$75,000,000 less than the present act from imports equal to those of the fiscal year 1893, and it deliberately throws away this large revenue at a time when the Treasury must have it and can get it only by a direct tax. The addition of 131 articles to the free list, besides a great number of farm products, would increase free importations by \$45,864,142 on the basis of last year, and throw away-a free donation to foreigners-\$12,729,921 of revenue. With reason an English statesman characterized the bill as "free trade gone mad."

A most effective part of Mr. Burrows's speech is his exposure of the shameless inconsistencies and sectionalism of the pending bill. So many are cited that the force of this part of his speech can only be appreciated upon its perusal. The clay of New-Jersey the bill makes free, but protects by a duty of \$2 per ton the clay of Georgia. Hoop iron on a farmer's bucket is taxed, but on a planter's cotton bale is free. Washed wool is a raw material and made free, but washed clay of the South is a finished product, and made dutiable. The wheat of the Northern farmer, who pays \$2 per day for labor, is protected by only a 20 per cent duty, while the rice of the Southern planter, who pays only 75 cents per day for labor, is protected by a duty of 71 per cent.

With absurdities and glaring sectional favoritisms too numerous to mention, the measure has nevertheless one great purpose-to destroy the protection under which the industries of the Nation have been grandly developed. Mr. Burrows shows how many industries would be destroyed, and many others crippled, by such a tariff, and it seems hard to believe that, in the face of such an exposure, Representatives of intelligent and laboring constituencies can vote for a bill so destructive to their interests and so inimical to the prosperity of the whole country.

The two districts in which Congressmen are to be elected on the 30th inst. embrace all the upper part of Manhattan Island, from a little below the lower end of Central Park. The issue to be decided is fairly and squarely between Protection and Free Trade as exemplified in the Wilson bill. By an odd coincidence, the election is to take place on the day after the date now fixed for the House to vote on the pending measure.

Dole is the word in Hawaii, and dolor in 'Cuckoo" Administration circles.

"It seems impossible nowadays for the party leaders to make sure of their voters," said a member of the Cleveland Administration in a tone of despondency to the eminent Kentuckian who holds a brief for the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform. "How can you expect anything eise," answered Henry, "when you are always deceiving and disappointing them?" breath has a great deal of fresh air in it. Quite powerful on fog, too.

Senator Hill did not like the idea of Cleve land's having a Hornblower on the bench of the

The Hawaiian disclosures reveal the lowest stage of degradation ever reached in American diplomacy. Only fanatical partisans, who have their judgments and wills to the keeping of President Cleveland, can transform a foul intrigue against a friendly Government into morality." The country recoils from it with patriotic indignation and abhorrence.

Even the most intimate friends of members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet do not venture upon the salutation "How are ye?" nowadays. It sounds too much like something else.

It would be too much, perhaps, to expect Speaker Crisp to solve difficult questions of parliamentary procedure by following the precedents established by ex-Speaker Reed, but he might at least take a lesson from the imperturbable good-nature with which that gentleman sat serene amid all the hubbub and confusion a turbulent minority could make without ever losing his temper or wearing a frown. One reason why "Tom" Reed is so potent with other people is because he never loses control of "Tom" Reed.

President Cleveland in his role of Hawaiian Warwick is a unique figure in diplomatic opera

Administration newspapers are printing extracts from foreign journals on the Hawalian question of an extremely complimentary character to the Cleveland Administration. Perhaps Mr. Bourke Cockran may take a hint from this and change his famous statement concerning Mr. Cleveland's astenishing popularity on every day in the year except Election Day, so as to cover the new revelation of his astonishing popularity in all the countries of the world except his own.

The Democratic Business Men at the Hoffman House were anything but hilarious. Even Governor Flower's type-written eloquence failed to shake them up.

So David B. Hill thinks that Alfred C. Chapin would be an available candidate for Governor. Some people thought so three years ago, and William C. De Witt, it will be remembered, went to Saratoga and made some remarks to that effect, at the same time paying his respects to a certain "flamboyant millionaire," who nevertheless was nominated. Is it possible that Chapin has recently removed to New-York and cast in his lot with Tammany in order to be in 1 Christadelphian." training for the Governorship?

President Dole towers in dignity above the diplomatic intriguers in Washington and Hawaii, who have been conspiring against him.

The Democracy received its mandate from the people in 1892. The Republicans in Congress know what were the later returns in November, 1893. They will not help the Democracy in making a ruinous tariff. They will stand by their convictions especially when they know that the people are now with them heart and

If Mayor Schieren does not have much to say in his message, he will have a great deal to do during his term of office.

When the supporters of the Administration lead the remark of Minister Willis that the Democrats are good for twenty years of power in this country, they will doubtless conclude that as a prophet Minister Willis isn't good for much.

William F. Sheehan is growing philosophical under the storms of adversity. He says he 'never knew legislation designed solely to ad-

on its originators." He certainly has had a deal to do with that sort of legislation, and can speak by the book. His remark proves, too that he can learn by experience, that hardest of teachers.

PERSONAL.

The body of President Ware, late of Atlantic College, has been removed from Westview Cemetery in Atlanta, where it was buried eight years ago, to the University Campus. The alumni, at whose request the removal was made, propose to erect a monument over the new grave.

Francis H. Underwood, LL. D., United States Consul at Edinburgh, has been invited to lecture be-fore the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute. He will speak on January 23, and his subject is to be "Ene-lish in Chaucer's Time."

A first cousin of the late President Garfield, William Wallace Garfield, lives in West Dennis, Man. He had an adventurous youth, and at one time was employed on the canal when James A. Garneld was driving a mule upon it. He made his way to West Dennis, where he took up a seafaring life, which he followed ever since, till recently.

The people of Vienna society expect to have one The people of Vienna society expect to have one of the most brilliant seasons for many years owing to the appointment of Prince Windischgräts, the new President of the Ministry. The Prince is tall and slender, like all the members of his family, and resembles in his appearance and manner an English nobleman. When a young man he fought the idea of serving in the army, on the ground that the former rank of his family exempted him from such duty. His pretensions were not upheld, however, and after finishing his course at the university and graduating in law he entered the army to serve his year. He is now a colonel of reserves.

Alexander R. Shepherd, once "Boss Shephers," Washington, and execrated as the lowest type politician, is now a rich mine-owner in Mexico. He is a man of great influence in Chihushua. His He is a man of great influence in Chihuahua. He hacienda in the mountains is a veritable fort, to protect the property from revolutionists and handlits of the country. Within are the homes of Shepherd and his employes, and the ore-crushing milia. One of his doings is the introduction of paper money into that part of the country against the protests of the people and the peremptory refusal of the Mexican Government, but Shepherd's notes are now universally circulated all over Chihuahua.

While on his way to Constantinople, through Bul garia, a few weeks ago, Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador to Turkey, was surprised to see Prince Ferdinand, two officers and Stambuloff, the Prime Minister, enter his car. They talked politics while the train went on its way, and Stambuloff asked the Prince, in the name of Ferdinand and the people of Bulgaria, to "speak a good word for the country." The journey, apparently preconcerted, has give rise to much gossip in various parts of Europe.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The society people of Knoxville recently decided to help the poor, and incidentally to have a good time, by giving a big charity ball. But a local Methodist minister began to denounce the scheme in unmeasured terms on the ground that dancing was inherently wicked. To slience him the managers of the proposed ball published a card one morning agree-ing to call off the affair, provided the minister would deposit \$1,000 in a bank for charity before 11 o'clock that day, in which case they would contribute the same amount. The offer was simply a bluff, but to the surprise of the managers and the disgust of society the minister compiled with the condition. So Knoxville will not have a ball, but its poor peo ple will have \$2,000.

"You say that your married life has been a miserable disappointment. Wasn't it because you didn't marry the right woman?"
"I suspect it was because she did not marry the right man."—(Boston Transcript.

Congressman Wilson has achieved a National reputation as a Professor; but his record as a doer has yet to be made.

No Cause for Grief.—Mamma—You careless boy! You've spilled your coffee over your new trousers! Benny—Well, there's plenty more coffee, ain't there?—(Chicago Tribune.

Nova Scotla is suffering from a decline of the wooden shipping industry. The registry of the province shows a shrinkage in the last year of nearly 50,000 tons. "THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED."

Don't crowd the virtue of a year
Into the first of Jan.,
But eke it out from month to month
On the instalment plan.
—(Boston Transcript.

One of the most peculiar wills ever filed for probate in Belgium is that of Mme. Meens, whose first husband bore the name of Verhaegen. Mme. Meens died in Antwerp, where she lived in a handsome palace in the Avenue des Arts a few months ago. She left her estate to ail the relatives up to the twelfth degree of kinship, on both the father's and mother's sides of her first husband. The only condition was that they should make good their claims within six months. The news of the contents of the will created great interest in Belgium, where the was reputed to be worth hundreds o ambitious relatives hastened to file their claims. As a result, the court is obliged to pass upon the alleged rights of 14,554 heirs. The work of the court is enormous. The family tree of one heir alone covers a space sixteen metres square. The poor people are doomed to disappointment, as the estate turned out to be worth only about three millions. So many lawyers have been engaged that their feet alone will swallow up this amount. At a recent hearing of the case, one of the advocates grimly remarked upon looking at the great number brethren: "It seems as if Mme. Meens had left her property to all the advocates of Belgium."

A Romantic Moment.—The Marquis Van Dickens (at the swellest bail in London)—Surely I have seen your beautiful face before, Miss Saintiouis?"

Miss Saintiouis—More'n likely. Pa used it on all his patent-medicine ads as 'after taking."—(Chicago Record. An idea of the enormous number of fur-bearing

animals annually slaughtered for their pelts may be gained from the following figures of skins to be offered for the January sales at London: 1,500,000 muskrat, 550,000 Australian opossum, 220,000 rac-coon, 200,000 skunk, 175,000 mink, 105,000 opossum, 50,000 wallaby, 36,500 fox. 35,000 marten, 32,000 nutria, 20,000 wombat, 14,000 beaver, 8,600 cat, 6,000 bear 5,000 kangaroo, 5,000 lynx, 3,600 Thibet lamb, 3,400 wolf, 2,800 dry-hair seal, 1,100 badger and 1,000 Russian sable, a total of nearly 3,000,000 skins. This is exclusive of the regular offerings of seniskins on January 15, which, according to advices received by "The Furrier," will comprise 28,900 skins, all except 3,300 of which are from Northwest Coast seals.

Good Logic.—"My dear," timidly ventured Mr. N. Peck, as his wife stood at the ticket window arguing with the agent, "there are more than forty people behind you, getting madder every minute."
"I don't care," snapped Mrs. Peck. "Forty people are not going to get any madder than just one."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Four churches in this city, St. Michael's Epit Hope Baptist, Grace Methodist and the West End Presbyterian, have just taken a religious census of the district bounded by Ninety-sixth-st. on the south, One-hundred-and-tenth-st. on the north, the Park on the east, and Riverside Drive on the West. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, of the West End Church, gives "The Evangelist" the fol-

lowing results of the census; "Families visited, 4,516; of this number, 1,257 were Roman Catholics, 233 Episcopalians, 667 Presby-terians, 335 Lutherans, 292 Methodists, 272 Baptista 39 Congregationalists, 40 Dutch Reformed, 62 of mixed denominations, 142 Jews, 288 who expressed no preference, 187 from whom no information could be secured, 1 infidel, 1 Socialist, 1 Greek, 1 Buddhist,

"The facts," he adds, "that have surprised us most are the large plurality of Roman Catholics-over one-quarter of the whole number—and the small number of families who claimed to have ab-solutely no church relations. In these days, when so much is being said of the prevalence and growth of infidelity, it was especially encouraging to find but one family out of a total of 4,516 professing

to be inadels." Wayside Communings.—Walkabout Beggs.—Wot's the use talkin' about a income tax? It couldn't never be collected. It's all biamed nonsense.
Rusty Rufus-1 know wot ails you. You're adarned 'ristocrat!'—(Chicago Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND.

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Palisades"	***
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